

SAMUEL CULLY & CO

Ribbons

PRETTY RIBBONS
AT GOOD LUCK PRICES.

There is some good luck for you at our ribbon counter. We recently purchased from a large New York manufacturer (for cash) a large quantity of ribbons. Life needed cash so we bought the ribbons cheap. We sell them one half and one-quarter the regular prices.

The lot comprises a large assortment of plaid, stripe, fancy novelty and gauze ribbons, widths Nos. 16, 22, 30, 40 and 60, the regular prices are 50c to \$1 a yard. We offer choice of the entire lot at only

25c a yard

For Saturday

We expect a large shipment of linen dress skirts.

Prices 59c to \$4.00.

SAMUEL CULLY & CO

MY STORES

12 State and
101 Main St.

Will be closed all day Monday

July 4.

Every effort will be made on my part to provide enough of everything in Fresh Vegetables, Fruits and Cream to supply all the wants of my many patrons.

Watermelon cut fine.
Currants and goose berries.
Probably blueberries on sale Saturday.

M. V. N. BRAMAN

101 Main St.

Telephone 220.

LAWRENCE'S
103 5c CIGAR
UNION MADE
Our Leading 5c CIGAR.
We recommend the above to all lovers of a good smoke.
MANUFACTURED BY
Chas. Lawrence & Co., Boston.
TRADE SUPPLIED BY
North Adams Drug Company,
93 MAIN ST.
Largest Stock of Cigars in Western Massachusetts.

NOTICE.

The Commissioner of Public Works will be at his office each week day from 1.30 to 3 P. M.
J. H. FINE, Jr., M.
Commissioner of Public Works

SPANISH POPULACE DEMANDS PEACE.

Full Truth of Disaster to Cervera's Fleet Made Known In Madrid and Public Furious

AWFUL DISASTER TO BIG FRENCH LINER

Sunk By Collision and 600 Lives Lost. Many Prominent Americans Among the Number. Spanish General Agrees to Exchange Hobson.

PEACE TO BE DEMANDED.

English Correspondent Learns It Will Come at Once.

London, July 6.—The Madrid correspondent of the Daily Telegraph wires his papers this morning: "I am informed peace would be demanded today."

DESPAIR IN MADRID.

Peace Proposals Under New Ministry Are Probable to Save Spain.

Madrid, Tuesday evening, July 5, via frontier.—The enthusiasm aroused by misleading dispatches of the Spanish government from Cuba is changed today into the wailings of families of the victims and lamentations over the national disaster. The ministers are crestfallen and are still concealing the worst.

The utmost extremity of despair, rage and recriminations prevail among the population and the authorities are adopting strong precautions, fearing popular outbreaks.

A government crisis is imminent and it is regarded probable that Senor Silveira or Marshal Martinez de Campos will succeed Senor Sagasta as premier and propose peace in order to prevent the Americans from bombarding the peninsula and ruining Spain.

The palace is strongly guarded and the queen regent, who is described as being inconsolable, is receiving the sympathy of the sensible portion of the population. But there is no disguising the fact that grave forebodings are heard as to the future of Spain. The tone of the general public can be summed up in the remark frequently heard: "God only knows what will happen."

Washington, July 6.—Representative Berry of Kentucky, a member of the house committee on foreign affairs, has introduced the following joint resolution:

"Resolved, that the thanks of congress and of the American people are hereby tendered to Commodore Schley, U. S. N., and the officers and men under his command for their heroic and distinguished conduct in destroying the Spanish fleet in Cuban waters on the 3rd of July last."

Mr. Berry, in speaking of his resolution, said: "I propose that the officer to whom the glory is due be recognized. Schley is the real hero of the incident. He and the brave band of officers and men under his immediate directions are the ones who achieved the victory, and all honor should be given them. Sampson commands the fleet in those waters, but it was Commodore Schley who was in command when Cervera and his fleet made the phony attempt at escape; and it was under Schley that every one of that Spanish fleet met its destruction. Schley and his men have performed a notable feat that will go down in history hand in hand with that during the forcing of Manila harbor by Dewey on May 1. Congress should be prompt in recognizing their services, and there should be no delay in tendering its thanks and those of the country to the real heroes at Santiago."

Emblem of Peace and Freedom.
Washington, July 6.—The debate upon the Hawaiian resolutions was continued in the senate Tuesday. Speaking in response to the contention that annexation was not desired by the majority of the Hawaiian citizens, Mr. Hoar said it was a case where congress would do well to follow the rule of the Quakers, which sought "the solid sense of the meeting" rather than the majority will. The character, intelligence and progress of Hawaii warranted annexation, and these things should be respected speedily instead of waiting a vain attempt to learn the will of the ignorant natives and Asiatics. Mr. Hoar spoke of the war being the act of a great nation bearing witness to the oppressed people in accord with the spirit of a great nation that was actuated by a broader humanity than that which regards itself only. He said it would be a crime in the present war for the country to go further than the Sandwich Islands, a matter substantially decided upon by the people of the United States long before the war was thought remotely probable. "The starry flag has no emblem of dominion," he cried. "In time of peace let it not fly over conquered territory. It is the emblem of peace and freedom."

HOBSON WILL BE EXCHANGED.

Spanish General Agrees at Last and Americans to be Free Tomorrow.

Washington, July 6.—The war department posts the following: Camp near Santiago, July 5. Just in receipt of letter from General Toral agreeing to exchange Hobson and men here, to make exchange in the morning. Yesterday he refused my proposition of exchange.

SHAFTER.

The Spanish Prisoners.
Washington, July 6.—Sampson has been instructed to send his prisoners to the United States. Enlisted men and non-commissioned officers will be brought to Portsmouth, N. H. Commissioned officers from Cervera down to ensigns will be sent to Fort Warren in Boston harbor.

Brooklyn Only American Ship Struck

Off Santiago, Monday, July 4.—The Brooklyn was struck half a dozen times in the battle Sunday but no injury was done to other American ships. Several hours after the Cristobal Colon went ashore she floated and began to sink when the New York rammed her with its fenders high on the beach without injury to either vessel. It is hoped she can be saved to become part of the American navy.

Spanish Fleet in More Trouble.
Suez, July 6.—Spanish fleet has arrived here and been notified it must leave within 24 hours without coaling.

SANTIAGO PROBLEM.

Belief in Washington That Hard Work Is In Store.

Washington, July 6.—Hard fighting looms before our men at Santiago. The destruction of Cervera's fleet is only the prelude to desperate work ahead, and the administration is hurrying forward troops as rapidly as it can in order that they may be on hand at Santiago in case Shafter shall need them, as it is feared he will. It was anything but good news that came from the front yesterday, and which the cabinet had before it. The

arrival of Spanish reinforcements at Santiago, coupled with the acknowledged inability of Garcia's men to resist their advances, makes it possible for the garrison of the beleaguered city to resist gamely any attempt to storm the works. Moreover, it appears that our forces are in no condition to carry out Shafter's threat to bombard the town immediately.

The conditions with regard to Santiago are peculiar. We have already done everything there that we set out to do. The only object in sending troops there was to help Sampson carry out his instructions to "capture or destroy the Spanish fleet." There had never been any intention of taking the town except with this end in view, and yet, now that the fleet is destroyed, we find ourselves in a position from which we cannot retire without the moral effect of a repulse. Strategically it would be to our advantage to let Santiago alone and not exhaust our troops or risk the lives of our men in seizing a town which can be of no benefit in the further progress of the war; but we are compelled to go on with the work which has begun, just as if the fleet had never existed, or as if it had never been destroyed.

As soon as official confirmation had been received of the fact that the Spanish garrison had been reinforced, almost outnumbering the American army, it became necessary to know whether the co-operation of the navy could be counted upon. The matter was thoroughly discussed in a cabinet meeting, after which telegrams were sent to General Shafter and Admiral Sampson directing them to confer and decide upon the best policy to be pursued.

There is said to be no obstacle, so far as navigation is concerned, to the entrance of the harbor by the American fleet. The Cristobal Colon, which cleared the Merriam and got out of the harbor Sunday, drew 23 feet, 3 inches, which is within seven inches of the draught of the Iowa, Indiana, Massachusetts and Oregon, and is greater than the draught of the Texas. Moreover, the navy department has known for the last 10 days that the neck of the channel was open, despite the sinking of the Merriam, and that there was a clear seaway of seven fathoms through which any ship in our navy could sail. This removes all difficulty, except through submarine mines, or from the shore batteries. Little account is taken of the mines since the Spanish fleet passed over them. The Spaniards are in the habit of using contact mines, so that there is little likelihood of their being mines operated by electric connection with the shore.

REFUSES TO SURRENDER.

Linares Will Burn Santiago Rather Than Give It Up.

Kingston, Jama., July 6.—General Linares, in command of the Spanish forces in Santiago, will not surrender to General Shafter, according to statements made by refugees. "I shall burn the city to the ground," they quote General Linares as having declared. Since the effects of the fierce American attack became known in the city the residents and nearly all of the soldiers have been strongly in favor of surrendering before the Americans can begin the bombardment.

Sixty-three refugees were brought from Santiago on the British men-of-war Alert and Pallis, and 70 others on the Austrian warship Maria Teresa. The scene at the wharf when the refugees were landing was exciting and graphic, many persons having gathered to learn the latest news from the beleaguered city. When the refugees left Santiago the American troops were within 300 yards of the barbed wire fences just outside of the city lines, and the archbishop of Santiago had appealed to the Spanish commander to surrender rather than be subjected to a bombardment. General Linares, although in great pain from the injury to his arm, and compelled to depend for support upon General Toral, absolutely refused to comply with the archbishop's request. He emphasized his refusal by declaring that he would burn the city before he would permit it to fall into the hands of the Americans.

The Spanish troops in Santiago had been greatly reduced in numbers just prior to the arrival of General Pando's reinforcements. Refugees declare that General Linares had only 4000 regulars and 200 volunteers left with which to defend the city. Several thousand of his men had been killed and wounded, and Admiral Cervera no longer was aiding with his fleet. The enemy's troops were much depressed over these conditions, and their spirits were further lowered by the wounding of General Linares and the death of General Val Del Rey, who succeeded General Linares in commanding the Spanish troops at the front. If the Spanish soldiers could have their way, they would surrender to General Shafter forthwith.

The refugees generally agreed that the city would be surrendered, but the Spanish leaders showed no inclination to adopt that course. General Pando's arrival, with 7000 additional troops, by the latest information here, places the total strength of the Spanish in Santiago at only a little more than 11,000. Only two houses in the city of Santiago had been destroyed by the American fire up to the time the refugees left for Kingston, but the Spanish ship Trafalgar, which was lying in the harbor, had been sunk by a shell. Two men were killed and five wounded. One woman was killed by the firing on the city. The refugees left Santiago in boats, being allowed to take no baggage. Crowds surround the consulates in the beleaguered city, praying for permission to leave. Flour is not obtainable in Santiago, beef costs \$1.40 a pound, rice 50 cents a pound and lard \$1 a bottle. The refugees say they saw many persons lying on the piazzas in Santiago dying of starvation.

In an interview Admiral Cervera said: "I received orders twice from Madrid to leave Santiago harbor and go to Havana, and fully realized the difficulties that beset my path, but the honor of the Spanish navy demanded that the movement be made, and I gave the order for my fleet to dash forth to almost certain destruction."

Lieutenant Juan Aruar, third officer of the cruiser Infanta Maria Teresa, dictated the following statement: "We risked all on the chance of catching the American fleet napping, and we have lost. Our fleet has been wiped out, and Spain's naval power is suddenly shattered. That is the situation which Spain must face. The war cannot be continued with any hope of success. We have done our best, but we have been overcome by a superior force. Admiral Cervera decided last Wednesday to leave Santiago, in obedience to instructions received from Madrid, which ordered him to proceed to Havana in order to assist in the defense of that city. The fleet accordingly coaled and provisioned, and the men ashore were recalled."

General Manager Kendrick of the Northern Pacific announces that the wages of train employees over the entire system have been restored to the figure before the reduction in 1894. Engineers and conductors will get an increase of about 15 percent.

BIG FRENCH LINER SUNK.

Hundreds of Lives Lost. Collision In Fog. Men Fought Like Mad and Only One Woman Saved.

Halifax, N. S., July 6.—The Allen line steamer Grecian entered the harbor this morning with the ship Cromartyshire in tow. At 5 Monday morning, 60 miles south of Sable Island, the Cromartyshire collided with the big French liner La Bourgogne from New York. The latter sank quickly.

Six hundred of the passengers and crew were drowned. Two hundred persons, including 170 passengers and 30 of the crew were saved. Only one woman was saved. Every officer except three engineers and the purser was drowned.

Mrs. Henderson, wife of the captain of the Cromartyshire, tells a thrilling tale of the terrible experience. The collision occurred in a dense fog. The vessel's fog horn sounded every minute. Suddenly another whistle was heard near by, which came nearer and nearer, until suddenly the huge hulk of the ocean greyhound loomed up going 17 knots an hour.

Almost immediately there was a fearful crash. Soon the steamer sent up rockets and whistled, but sank in 10 minutes. The fog lifted in half an hour, and a terrible scene presented itself. Bodies floating everywhere, and many boats were filled only with men. The work of rescue commenced without delay. Mr. Henderson says apparently there was no effort to save the women. Many foreigners were on board who fought for places in the boats.

The officers bravely stayed by the ship and went down with it. The passengers were all below when the collision occurred, except Prof. Lacasse, who saved his wife. He says many boats were capsized and all aboard were drowned. The Cromartyshire was making five knots at the time.

The only woman saved was Mrs. Lacasse of Plainville, N. J. Among the lost were the wife and daughter of Judge Dillon of New York, consul for the West Shore, Manhattan and Gould railway systems.

P. M. Dubosc, a member of the Spanish legation at Washington it is believed was on the steamer. On board were 191 first class, 125 second class and 295 steerage passengers, a total of 611 with 220 in the crew. This makes a grand total of 831 souls aboard. Only 200 were saved.

Boston, July 6.—At least five passengers on the La Bourgogne were from Boston. They were: Miss Minnie Connors, buyer for Hovey & Co., Albert Weiss of the Symphony orchestra, Leon Barreau and wife, music teacher, and Madam Vert Arrouet, a dress maker.

Rescue of the Colon.

Kingston, Jama., July 18.—After a chase of 60 miles to the westward the Brooklyn, closely followed by the Oregon, overhauled the Cristobal Colon after she had run ashore and had hauled down her flag. Captain Cook of the Brooklyn went on board of her, and the commander of the Spanish cruiser came forward to surrender and was taken on board the New York, which came up an hour after the Brooklyn and Oregon had completed the capture of the Cristobal Colon. The latter was not seriously damaged, though she was struck several times by shots from the Brooklyn and Oregon.

During the chase a clever maneuver of Commodore Schley's in heading due west to Cape Caney, while the Cristobal Colon had taken a more southerly direction with a much greater distance to cover, rendered the Spaniards' escape impossible.

There seems to be no doubt that the Cristobal Colon, and perhaps the other three Spanish armored cruisers, would have escaped had it not been for the prompt action of Commodore Schley. The Brooklyn, his flagship, alone was in a position to attack the Spanish vessels as they left the harbor, and the commodore steamed directly towards them and engaged all four cruisers, inflicting great damage upon them.

Pope and Queen Regent.
London, July 6.—The Rome correspondent of The Daily Chronicle says: "The pope, it is rumored, has telegraphed the queen regent begging her not to compromise the future of the monarchy by refusing to treat for peace, which, after the heroism displayed by the Spanish navy, could not be other than honorable."

July Buying

Is most remarkable of all the year. There are so many demands made upon us and our stock is so complete and satisfactory yet the prices are diminutive and bargains are numerous.

Cool Comfort

Is dispensed freely by us at 25 and 50c in the shape of gauze underwear. Thin coats and vests in cotton, alapaca, serge and crash 50c to \$3.50. Straw hats and crash hats at 25c and 50c are popular sellers and better grades of straw bring \$1.00 and \$1.50.

Golf Cycle Suits

Have taken a tumble in price and you can buy good wool suits at bargain prices. Very best all wool \$4.00, \$5.00 and \$6.50. Men's and boys' suits and odd trousers at after the 4th prices.

C. H. CUTTING & CO.

WEBER BROS., CUT-PRICE SHOE STORE,
82 Main Street.

SPECIAL SALE!

For this week we place on sale all of our Men's Fine Quality Colored Vici Kid and Willow Calf Lace Shoes, hand-sewed, manufactured by E. H. Stetson & Co., and sold for \$5 per pair by us regularly.

We place them now on sale at

\$3.98 ---Per Pair--- \$3.98

Now is your chance, gentlemen, to procure a fine bargain while the sizes are all here.

WEBER BROS.,

Manufacturers, Wholesalers, Retailers.

You Celebrated Now For Business.

THE CANNON BOOMED
THE CRACKERS CRACKED
THE ROCKETS FLASHED

—: But Our :—

CUT PRICES IN DRUGS AND MEDICINES

Remain the Same.

OUR STOCK IS LARGE
OUR DRUGS PURE
OUR PRICES LOW

Should you need Drugs, Patent Medicines, Toilet Articles, Prescriptions, Etc., give us a call and see how much money we can save you.

John H. C. Pratt,
The Pioneer Cut Price Druggist
30 Main Street, Opposite State Street.

SHOE BARGAINS

For the Ladies.

One lot Ladies' Russet Lace Shoes, good value at \$2, price for this week \$1.35.

One lot Ladies' Black Kid, Patent Lea Tip, Plaid Cloth, Top Lace Shoe, good value at \$2, price for this week, \$1.45.

Three lots of Ladies' very fine Russets, Vici Kid, Fancy Vesting and Plain Kid Top Lace Shoes. These shoes we have sold for \$3.50 and \$4.40. Price for this week, \$2.85.

Do not fail to secure some of these bargains, as they will not last long at these prices. All the styles are shown in our window.

H. P. MURDOCK & BRO.,

[Formerly Martin Store.]

10 State Street. North Adams.

Dewey sell pianos cheap? Well, if you Havana idea of purchasing, you will know that to be the Maine cause of our success. The Merritt of our goods leads people to go Miles to purchase from us. Good second-hand pianos to sell on easy terms.

LARKIN BROS.,

HOLYOKE. Sole Agents Connor Pianos



CALEDONIANS WILL NOT UNITE.

The regular meeting of the Renfrew Caledonian club was held in their hall Tuesday evening. The most important business done was to vote on an invitation from the North Adams Caledonian club to join in their annual field day celebration. A year ago the two clubs held their field day at Lawsonian field and although no money was cleared, the clubs could feel proud of the day and some of the best athletes in the country took part in the sports. However, the local club voted not to join with the Tunnel City Caledonians and it is probable that each club will hold its own field day. The local club thinks that they can hold a field day under their auspices, and it will be more profitable to them.

A CAT DEFENDS ITS DOGGIE PLAYMATE.

An amusing incident happened on Park street Tuesday afternoon and was witnessed by several citizens. E. E. Baker had a little dog, a large cat. The former is a terrier and the latter is part Angora. The two play together and are very fond of each other. Yesterday the dog got into a fight with a fox terrier and was getting the worst of it when, as if realizing what was going on, the cat came running from Mr. Baker's store and landed on the fox terrier's back. Her attack was a "Sampsonian" one and the strange dog ran up the street howling. The Baker cat and dog then walked into the house.

NOTRE DAME FAIR NOTES.

Notre Dame fair held in the old French church, closed last Saturday evening. The contest for the beads was won by Mrs. Giroux who had \$105.03. Mrs. Raymond had \$100.75. Miss Blanchard and Mrs. Lord \$29 each. The contest for the diamond ring was won by Miss Della Gamache, who had \$105. Miss Pheudin had \$117.5. Miss Beauchemin had \$34 and Miss Roberts had \$50.75. The proceeds are for the benefit of the new parochial school and convent fund, and about \$1200 was realized.

ANOTHER QUOT MATCH.

There was quite a large attendance at the quot match at the Howland grounds last Saturday. The contest for the beads was won by Mrs. Giroux who had \$105.03. Mrs. Raymond had \$100.75. Miss Blanchard and Mrs. Lord \$29 each. The contest for the diamond ring was won by Miss Della Gamache, who had \$105. Miss Pheudin had \$117.5. Miss Beauchemin had \$34 and Miss Roberts had \$50.75. The proceeds are for the benefit of the new parochial school and convent fund, and about \$1200 was realized.

PROFESSOR MEADE'S RECEPTION.

Prof. M. V. Meade, of North Adams, will tender his dancing class a reception at Forest park pavilion in this town, Thursday evening. Besides the North Adams people he has invited the Monday evening club of this town. The local orchestra of North Adams will furnish music, and a very pleasant time is anticipated. Admission is by invitation.

Jeremiah Goodbean, was another who unfortunately sustained a share of the regular Fourth of July injuries.

He was firing off a cannon Monday evening on Edmunds' ground and had his face burned and bruised with powder. Dr. J. Bond dressed injuries sustained by Harry Ford of Smith street. He was firing off his fire works Saturday evening and had his face and eyes burned with powder.

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NORTH ADAMS PEOPLE

Are Asked to Answer These Important Questions.

Did you ever see in the columns of a North Adams paper a statement about any medicinal preparation so convincing and so reliable as that made below. If the reader of the said statement ignores such valuable advice and pins his faith to a remedy endorsed by residents of our republic living here, there and everywhere, except in North Adams and their suburbs, would not the act be the height of foolishness. Mrs. E. H. Simmons, of 53 Commercial street, says:

About two years ago I was taken with pain across my back. I did not mind them much at first, but as time went by they became much more severe, and last winter I was bothered a great deal. There was a dull pain in my loins about all the time which was greatly aggravated by stooping or lifting, when sharp twinges passed through the small of my back, and I was lame and sore during the night and in the morning. I read much about Doan's Kidney Pills and they were so highly recommended to me by people who had used them that I had my husband get a box for me at a drug store. I took them and less than one box banished the pain entirely. I have had no return of the trouble since and my health is better in every way than it was for the past two years. I will always keep this remedy on hand for I know it to be splendid for all kidney troubles. I have no hesitancy in recommending Doan's Kidney Pills.

Doan's Kidney Pills for sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Mailed by Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y. Sole agents for the United States. Remember the name, Doan's, and take no substitute.

THE BEATEN ARMADA

FEARFUL FATE OF SPAIN'S BOASTED INVINCIBLE FLEET.

The Big Galleons, Battered and Riddled With Shot by the Little English Fleet, Were Sent Drifting Toward the Shoals, Begging Sidonia to Surrender.

"The Spanish Armada" is the subject of an article in The Transcript written by William Frederic Tilton, with an introduction by Captain Alfred T. Mahan. Mr. Tilton says of the defeat of the "Invincible armada":

In Spain the progress and fortunes of the armada had naturally been the one absorbing theme of boasting or conjecture, in palace and monastery, in street and shop. From every altar of the land fervent prayers for its success were rising. The king himself passed hours of every day upon his knees before the sacrament, and those in waiting on him declared that he often rose in the night, sighing to heaven for victory.

And now came Mendoza's good news. Yet the king, feverish as was his longing for success, was too old a player to put absolute trust in his ambassador's confused report, for the sanguine, magniloquent Mendoza had a reputation for "deceiving himself." So Philip in an agony of conflicting doubt and hope shut himself up in the Escorial and would give no one audience until he should receive more certain tidings.

While Mendoza's ridiculous rumors were circulating through the courts of the continent the armada was in reality flying, crippled and miserable, into the fogs and gales of the German ocean. For Philip's fleet, if not actually conquered, had been terribly shattered by the incessant, deadly fire of the English gunners in the great fight off Gravelines. When the Spanish admiral, the Duke of Medina Sidonia, counted over his ships after the battle, several were missing, and among them those of the two heroes of the day on the Spanish side, the dashing, irresistible soldier sailors Toledo and Pimentel, who, having fought till, in the words of a Spanish officer present, their crack galleons were "knocked in pieces and the crews nearly all dead or wounded," drifted in the black night, helpless or rather unhelped, away from their consorts toward the Low Country coast.

Winning of the ultimate fate of this splendid fleet, Captain Alfred T. Mahan says:

Yet the armada had not been utterly routed, and Elizabeth's captain knew this full well. In the evening, just after the fighting had ceased, Howard wrote home that he had "distressed them much," and, though he doubted not, "by God's good assistance to oppress them," yet he would "write unto her majesty till more be done." And even William Drake, who, with the insight of the great sea captain, had at once appreciated almost to its full extent the success achieved at Gravelines, still expected to "wrestle a pull" with the Spaniards and was keeping a sharp eye upon them night and day.

In spite of their exhaustion the Spaniards had scarce closed their eyes during the night after Gravelines, fearing every moment to hear their ships strike on the treacherous banks which skirt the Low Country coast. Soon after day broke their fears were all but realized. The wind had gradually changed to the northward and was now blowing hard from the north-west. This must have been a fair enough wind for Calais; but Sidonia had no stomach for another fight, and owing to their crippled state his ships, had sailors at best, were now falling off to leeward toward the low line of shoals. With terror the Spaniards saw the deep, dark, gray, great waves breaking into gray foam on the smooth sands and close behind them the pursuing English fleet.

Sidonia was lagging behind with his stout hearted lieutenants, Recalde and Leyva. The pilots declared that the fleet was doomed unless the wind shifted, and that speedily. Chicken hearted officers begged Sidonia to strike his colors and at least save ships and lives, but the admiral refused himself and resolved to die if he must, like a true knight of the cross. The English, however, did not attack, believing, as the Spaniards afterward concluded, that the armada was drifting of itself to sure destruction. Suddenly by a miracle, as the Spaniards piously thought, the wind veered to the southward. The armada, rescued from the shoals only to suffer a more terrible fate, ceased their long, slow, and weary drift toward the North coast, and closely followed by the English.

Shaken by the terrible strain of the last ten days and now utterly unweary by the rain and wind, the armada, as the Spaniards afterward concluded, that the armada was drifting of itself to sure destruction. Suddenly by a miracle, as the Spaniards piously thought, the wind veered to the southward. The armada, rescued from the shoals only to suffer a more terrible fate, ceased their long, slow, and weary drift toward the North coast, and closely followed by the English.

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How to Prolong Life

No man or woman can hope to live long if the Kidneys, Bladder, or Urinary Organs are diseased. Disorders of that kind should never be neglected. Don't delay in finding out your condition. You can tell as well as a physician. Put some urine in a glass or bottle, and let it stand a day and night. A sediment at the bottom is a sure sign that you have Kidney disease. Other certain signs are pains in the small of the back—a desire to make water often, especially at night—a scalding sensation in passing it—and if urine stains linen there is no doubt that the disease is present.

There is a cure for Kidney and Bladder Diseases. It is Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy. It has been for thirty years, and is today, the greatest and best medicine known for these troubles.

Mr. WILLIAM W. ADAMS, cor. Jefferson Avenue and Clifton Street, Rochester, N. Y., says:—

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Monarch Polish

For Sale by W. V. BURDET

NORTH ADAMS Savings Bank

Free to Women Only. By Dr. R. C. Flower.

At Wilson Opera House, Wednesday July 6, at 3 p. m.

The finest lecture ever delivered free to women for the benefit of the sick, of those who would regain their youth, beauty and those who desire knowledge and enjoy the keenest fun, most incisive wit and touching pathos.

No orator in this world stands higher than R. C. Flower, of Boston, no platform voice has ever awayed the people of this country like his tongue, for years recognized as the greatest living physician and at the head of the greatest practice of modern times and the discoverer and teacher of the New Domestic Health Science, how to preserve indefinitely youth, health and beauty, without a break, blemish or flaw, and how to recover lost vitality and the fleeing charms of beauty and youth, a science which makes it possible for nearly every sick person to cure themselves without the personal aid or attention of a physician. In fact this new domestic science makes it within the province of all (without the general expense of doctoring) to cure themselves, restore their youth and beauty and maintain indefinitely the vitality and charms of youth.

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AT RICHMOND HOUSE.

Dr. Flower has also arranged to see patients at the Richmond House on Thursday, July 7.

Beauty Is Blood Deep.

Clean blood means a clean skin. No beauty without it. Cascares, Candy Cathartic clean your blood and keep it clean, by stirring up the lazy liver and driving all impurities from the body. Begin today to banish pimples, boils, blotches, blackheads, and that sickly bilious complexion by taking Cascares, beauty for ten cents. All druggists, satisfaction guaranteed. 10c, 25c, 50c.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

PERKINS ES. PRORATE COURT.

To all persons interested in the estate of Mary E. Hanley, late of North Adams, in said county, deceased.

John Pollard, the administrator with the will annexed of the estate of said deceased, has presented for allowance, the second account of his administration upon the estate of said deceased.

You are hereby called to appear at a Probate Court to be held at Adams, in said county, on the twenty-first day of July, A. D. 1938, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the same should not be allowed and admitted to the credit of the estate.

You are also called to appear at the same time and place to show cause, if any you have, why the same should not be allowed and admitted to the credit of the estate.

Witness, Edward T. Sloane, Esquire, Judge of said Court, this twenty-seventh day of June, in the year one thousand, eight hundred and ninety-eight.

FRED R. SHAW, Register.

LADIES Who Have Used Them Recommend as the BEST

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PENNYROYAL PILLS.

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BOARD OF HEALTH.

Regular meetings of the Board of Health will be held at their office in City Hall every Thursday evening at 7.30 o'clock.

Office hours of the Agent of the Board of Health from 11.00 a. m. to 12 m. and from 1.00 until 2 p.m.

Wm. H. Bennett, Fire Insurance Agency...

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NOW FOR PORTO RICO

THE ETIQUETTE OF THE NAVY.

Etiquette on board a man-of-war is a matter of great ceremonial. From the moment an officer or a common sailor steps aboard until after he has left he must observe conventions of many kinds.

The starboard gangway, for instance, is reserved for the use of the commissioned officers and their friends when going aboard or leaving a vessel. All other must use the port gangway. The first thing on stepping aboard ship is to "salute the deck" by lighting or touching the hat or cap. This is meant as a mark of respect to the colors and is acknowledged by the officer of the deck. The quarter deck is sacred to the officers, and the side of it occupied by the officer on duty is generally avoided by the others. No enlisted men are allowed on the quarter deck except on duty.

One of the prettiest of naval ceremonies takes place at 8 a. m. and at sunset. This is the "hoisting and lowering of the colors." These two functions are accompanied by appropriate military music, all hands, officers as well as men who happen to be on deck at the time, standing at "Attention," facing aft and with heads bared, until the colors reach the flagstaff head or are lowered into the arms of the quartermaster, who receives them, as the case may be.

Officers are required to salute the captain when passing him, but not each other except when on duty and in official communication is made. The junior always salutes first, the senior returning the courtesy. The men always salute when addressing or being addressed by an officer.

Certain interesting formalities are gone through in entering, leaving and sitting in a ship's small boats. Entrance goes according to rank, juniors first. This is in conformity with the principle that the captain is always the last to abandon his ship or to enter the boat the senior sits farthest aft, the others ranging themselves according to their gradation in rank. In leaving the boat the senior goes first, which suggests the rule that in an attack on shore or a boarding party the senior leads the way.

Three principal ceremonials govern the official arrival on board or departure from a ship of persons of rank. One is called "passing over the side" and consists of the attendance at the gangway of from two to eight side boys and the long, shrill piping of the boat-swain as the honored person steps aboard or leaves the ship. For a commanding officer, admiral or other high functionary the marine guard is paraded on the quarter deck, presenting arms, with the music giving the appropriate number of "ruffles" as the functionary passes the quarter deck or from the gangway. This is the second honor.

The third is the firing of gun salutes, the number of guns depending upon personal rank. The president of the United States and members of royal families receive 21 guns, the national salute, which is the highest number officially recognized. Other officials receive varying numbers below this, the following being examples: Admiral, 17 guns; vice admiral, 15; rear admiral, 13; commodore, 11. Governors of states, cabinet ministers, diplomatic representatives, generals of the army and consular officers are all entitled to gun salutes.

The salute is not fired until the recipient is in his boat and pulls away from the vessel, when the first gun is fired and his flag is unfurled from the masthead, to be pulled down with the last gun. While the salute is in progress the visitor's boat stops, proceeding only after the ceremony is over. It is considered a serious breach of courtesy to fire either more or fewer guns than the person saluted is entitled to. When either is done, his representative promptly calls upon the saluting ship for an explanation, and if this is not given satisfactorily serious offense results.

Even the marking of the passage of time on board ship is a matter of ceremony. There is a clock near the captain's cabin which his orderly watches, and each half hour he goes on deck and, saluting, reports to the officer of the deck the number of bells. The officer returns the orderly's salute, says "Very good" and directs the messenger to strike the proper number of bells.

But at 8 a. m., noon and 8 p. m. there is a marked difference. These hours are reported not as "8 bells," but as "3 o'clock," or "12 o'clock." The officer then tells the orderly to report the hour to the captain, and the bells are not struck until the captain directs it through the medium of the orderly, the officer and the messenger. It is not 8 a. m., noon or 8 p. m. until the captain officially "makes it so." Not infrequently the captain salutes Joshua and postpones the hour as he sees fit.

He Knew His Man. A certain punctilious lawyer who acts as attorney for many big New York firms always itemizes the most trifling details of his accounts, which are generally portentous documents. He was acting in a matter for a well known man who rather likes a joke. The affair finished, the bill, mostly for trifling services, covered several pages of foolscap, as the items enumerated the most minute details. When the client came round to settle, he refused to enter the office, but stood in the doorway, holding one end of the voluminous document in the direction of his legal adviser, with the request that he would take the money and receipt it. "Come in," said the lawyer, most cordially. "Not quite," replied the client. "I know a thing or two now. You'd charge me rent if I did."

The Grasshopper War. About the time the pilgrim fathers came to New England in the Mayflower (1620) there was a great quarrel and war between two Indian tribes from a very insignificant cause. It occurred in this way: An Indian squaw, with her little son, went to visit a friend belonging to another tribe. On his way the little boy caught a large grasshopper and carried it with him. A boy from the other tribe wanted to see it. The squaw refused to let him. The little fellow to surrender his prize. A quarrel took place, which soon drew the mothers and fathers into the dispute, and before long the chiefs of both tribes were engaged in a struggle which did not end until one tribe was almost exterminated.

India wheat is still thrashed by being trodden out by bullocks and buffaloes.

The czar is greatly interested in the Swedish Andree relief expedition and has issued special orders for its protection, comfort and progress in Siberia.

So back came the embryo foreman to the first position, to the discouragement of everybody. "Wind it, Jack," said the nautical assistant, and with an "Aye, aye, sir," Jack promptly turned the baby "end for end," and it was duly christened head first.

The naval appropriation bill makes provision for numerous large electric light power and power plants for the different government navy yards.

Of rear admirals on the active list, the following are mentioned: Rear Adm. Matthews, Oct. 24; Miller, Nov. 23; and Buncie, Nov. 25 of this year. As Admiral Dewey does not retire until Dec. 26, 1898, he will be at the head of the navy next year.

Rear Admiral Daniel Ammen had a long and eventful career in the navy. The last few years of his life were devoted to the championing of the ram idea in naval warfare, which ultimately resulted in the building of the Katchikan.

A monument is to be erected to the memory of Ensign Worth Bagley, the first officer in the American navy to fall in the war with Spain. The Post of Raleigh, N. C., which originated the idea, is receiving subscriptions, none of which from any one person is to exceed \$1.

To win a bet Lieutenant Moser of the Austrian army leaped into the Danube at Klosternbrunn in full uniform and has been seen swimming in the river.

The new British battleship Implacable is to cost over \$10,000,000, the largest sum ever spent in the building of a man-of-war. The armor plate alone will cost \$2,250,000 and the guns nearly as much.

A sailor went up to the front to have his baby baptized. Sailors as a class claim little stock in babies, and, naturally enough, this one presented the infant feet foremost. "The other way," said the minister, and accordingly Jack turned the infant upside down. "Excuse me," said the clergyman, "I mean

Spain's Only Remaining Colony In the West Indies the Next Objective of the Forces of the United States.

The Ladrone and Caroline Islands, Which May Also Shortly Come Into Our Possession.

[Copyright, 1898.]

"Now for Porto Rico!" Uncle Sam's brave sailormen and bold land fighters having got the dons on the run and Cuba being practically lost to the crown of Spain, the universal cry is, "Now for Porto Rico!" It sweeps from north to south, from east to west, in a mighty cadence that to the hidalgos must sound like a funeral knell for their dream of continued sovereignty over their erstwhile possessions in the West Indies.

Whether or not the United States will eventually decide to hold Porto Rico after she shall have captured it remains to be seen. There are those who believe that we cannot consistently do anything else, while there is a very numerous section of opinion who are of the opinion that we should not.

Chicago, so that the climatic conditions prevailing on the island are such as would soon reconcile themselves to most dwellers in a temperate zone.

The rainy season lasts from August to December, and so copious is the rainfall north of the mountains that the cultivated fields and plantations are frequently inundated, and swamps are formed. The mean annual rainfall averages 64½ inches, and occasionally it has reached 81 inches.

The prevailing diseases are yellow fever, elephantiasis, tetanus, March fever and dysentery. A lack of proper sanitary measures is largely responsible for much of the illness on the island. Even yellow fever, the most fatal of these diseases, could probably be routed out were proper precautions adopted and all the means available used to prevent its recurrence.

The soil of Porto Rico is of remarkable fertility, and its dominant industries are agriculture and lumbering. In the elevated regions the vegetable productions of the temperate zone can be grown. There are more than 500 varieties of trees found in its forests. The island is full of palm, orange and other fruit bearers. The crops consist of tobacco, sugar, cocoa, coffee, cotton, rice, maize, yams and plantains, all of which can be raised to four times the amount required for home consumption.

Well developed as the island is agriculturally, it admits of great expansion in this direction. Under a different political regime and freed from vexatious and oppressive taxation the island would certainly become more productive and prosperous.

Gold, copper, iron, zinc and coal mines are known to exist, but have not been developed. There are also valuable and extensive sponge fields which have scarcely been touched owing to the lack of capital and other causes. The same is also true of quarries of white stone, granite and marble. There are salt works at Guanica and Salinas, on the south coast, and at Cape Rojo, on the west, and this constitutes the principal mineral industry of Porto Rico. Hot springs and mineral waters are found at Juan Diaz, San Sebastian, San Lorenzo and Ponce, but the most famous are at Coamo, near the town of Santa Isabel.

The most predaceous quadruped on the island is the wild dog, and it chiefly attacks pigs and other small domestic animals. Mice are the great pests of the island, but they are kept down by their natural enemies, the snakes, which reach a length of from six to nine feet. Numerous species of ants and bees exist, as well as fireflies, or cucuzos. Occasionally they fly in great masses, producing splendid and weird effects in the tropical nights. Poultry is abundant, and the seas and rivers are full of the finest fish.

Railroads on the island are so far in their infancy, and cart roads are very primitive, some of them being little better than tracks made by cattle. There is, however, one fine road extending from San Juan to Ponce, a distance of 90 miles across the island. Spaniards generally are poor road builders, but bad as are the roads in Porto Rico they are superior to those in Cuba. There are several lines of railways now in course of construction, a system being projected around the island, 340 miles in length. The telegraph system is also in an incomplete state, and the service is only partially maintained. The length of wire is about 854 kilometers. One line of cable runs to Cuba, Mexico, Panama and the coasts of the South American continent. Another connects the island with St. Thomas, Jamaica and the rest of the world.

According to the census taken on Dec. 31, 1897, the population of the island numbered 814,709, of whom 450,267 were white, 77,731 negroes and 248,690 half castes. The women numbered more than the men by about 1,000, but the immigrants from Spain being mostly men the actual ratio between the two sexes as regards the native population would be largely in favor of the feminine. The foreign residents numbered 41,000, of whom 35,000 were natives of Spain and 6,000 of other countries. Thirty per cent of the white population and 75 per cent of the negro were classed in the census as laborers.

The inhabitants of Porto Rico are scattered all over the country, the land being extremely subdivided. Efforts have been made by the authorities to have the people collected into villages, but they have almost invariably resisted a change which would not suit the conditions of their lives or tend to improve their status. As the population of the island has been steadily increasing since the beginning of this century, if the same ratio of increase has prevailed since the last census was taken as the existing before, the population should now approximate closely to 1,000,000.

The capital city of Porto Rico is San Juan Bautista, founded by Ponce de Leon in 1510. It is located on the small island of Morro, now connected with the mainland by the San Antonio bridge, and has about 27,000 inhabitants. On the western end of this small island Ponce de Leon built the governor's palace, enclosed within the Santa Catalina fortifications, where also are the cathedral, town house and theater. This portion of the city is now known as Pueblo Viejo and is the seat of an episcopal see, subordinate to the archbishop of Santiago de Cuba.

The harbor of San Juan is surrounded on the east and south by swamps. On the west it is sheltered by the islands of Cabra and Cabrita, which a sand bank practically connects with the mainland. This side of the city comprises four small bays and two rocks, of which the one nearest the coast is half a mile west of the Morro. It is strongly fortified for guarding the entrance to the outer harbor.

The interior harbor is landlocked and capacious and has been dredged to a uniform depth from the docks to the anchorage of 29 feet. The old city is divided into four wards, three being outside the fortifications. The houses are of stone, usually one story high, and have roof gardens, from which fine sea views may be enjoyed. Almost every house has a garden in its patio, or court. The other cities of importance on the island are Arecibo, Aguadilla, Mayaguez, San German and Ponce.

According to the latest Spanish statistics, the importations into Porto Rico during 1896 amounted to \$18,945,793 and the exports to \$17,295,535. Articles of import are distributed by countries as follows: From Spain come wines, rice, oil, flour and textiles; from England, machinery, textiles, salted provisions, rice and coal; from France, small amount of textiles, some jewelry and perfume and some fine wines and liquors; from Italy, wines, vermicelli and rice; from Germany, glass and porcelain wares, textiles, paper, cheese, candied fruits, beer and liquors; from Holland, cheese; from Cuba, rum, sugar and tobacco; from the United States, leather, textiles, paper, lumber, barrels, machinery, carriage, dried and salted meats, butter, grease, codfish, flour, coal, fruits, vermicelli and cheese.

The trade with the United States during the last five years has been as follows:

	Exports to United States.	Imports from United States.
1893.....	\$2,598,323	\$2,510,697
1894.....	3,274,434	2,725,598
1895.....	1,666,512	1,832,341
1896.....	2,276,652	2,102,091
1897.....	1,881,024	1,883,838

The principal exports from the United States are flour, pork, lard, lumber and shoes.

The government of the island is administered by a captain general, assisted by an administrative council appointed by the government at Madrid. The revenue is about \$4,000,000, considerably more than half of this being derived from customs and the rest from taxation, direct and indirect.

Porto Rico has been a Spanish possession since the days of Ponce de Leon, who was so delighted with the beauty and fertility of the island that he imagined he could there find the fountain of perpetual youth for which he so long sought in vain. In 1595 San Juan was sacked by an English fleet commanded by Drake, and three years later the Duke of Cumberland attacked it and laid it in ruins after three days of fighting. It also sustained other attacks at various times, but none of them seriously affected Spanish authority on the island.

As early as 1820 the Porto Ricans attempted to gain their independence. This was long before Cuba had made any attempt to get rid of the Spanish yoke. This first rebellion was suppressed after a short guerrilla war, as were several other abortive attempts. It was in 1868, the year of the great uprising in Cuba, that the most formidable outbreak occurred in Porto Rico.

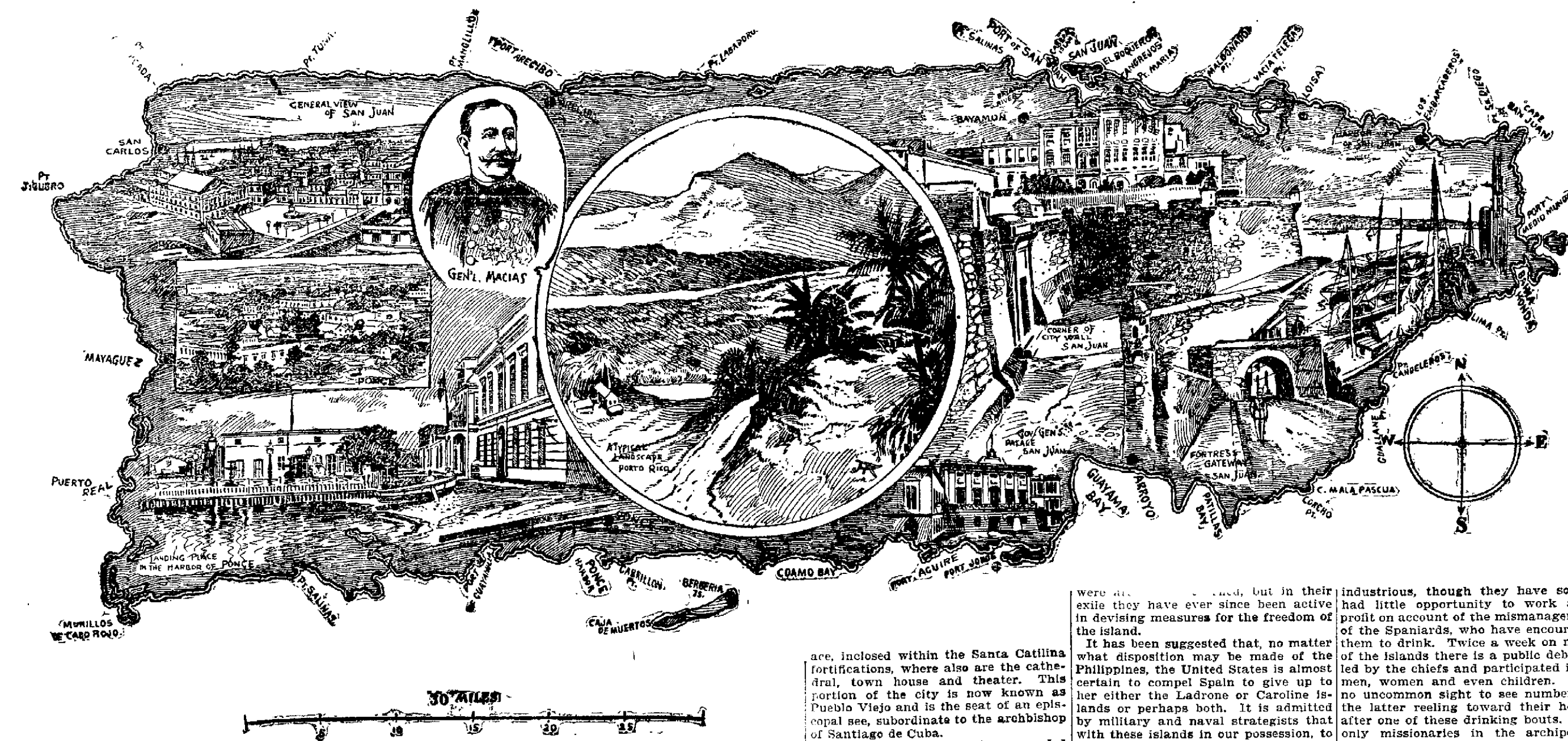
After two months of severe fighting the Spanish regulars were victorious, and the leader of the rebels, Dr. Ramon E. Betances, now residing in Paris, was captured, as was also J. J. Henna, since a New York physician. All the prisoners were sentenced to be shot on Nov. 4, 1868. On the day preceding that date news reached the island that Queen Isabella had been deposed, and the political prisoners were pardoned. They

principal town of the group is Agaña, the capital of Guahan. It is fortified after the Spanish fashion, but it has an excellent harbor, which affords safe anchorage excepting during the hurricane season. The population of this capital is a little more than 5,000.

The natives of the Ladrone, according to the ethnologists, are descended from a roving band of Greeks, and in support of this theory it is mentioned that many of their words are pure Hellenic. When Magellan discovered the islands, a form of republican government was in vogue. It was liberal in the extreme, the few offenders against the unwritten laws of the land being tried in the open air by the entire male population. There were no real rulers as we understand the term. The Ladrone are about 1,700 miles from Manila and about 2,300 miles from Honolulu.

The natives of the Carolines are much more warlike than those of the Ladrone, and they have several times rebelled, though without success, against the authority of Spain. Some years ago, while James G. Blaine was secretary of state, the wanton shelling of some American missionary property came very near to causing international complications. A missionary was sent in irons to Manila, where he was promptly released by the governor general and all possible reparation made. The natives, who are fond of all whites except the dons, got even a month later by killing every Spaniard on the island of Yap, from the governor down to the humblest private. "Butcher" Weyler then held forth in the Philippines, and he sent an expedition, which the Carolines natives promptly cut to pieces. Then a larger force was dispatched, and the "Butcher" had the satisfaction of causing blood to flow like water.

The Carolines are extremely fertile, and land is so plentiful on the hundreds of islands comprising the group that one may take all he cares to cultivate. There are one or two partly fortified towns, and the population of the archipelago is about 30,000, while the area in square miles is 10,000. The natives are of the Malay type and are inclined to be



COAST LINE OF PORTO RICO AND TYPICAL ISLAND SCENES.

the opinion that it is contrary to the policy of this government and its professed object in going to war with Spain to establish the principle of territorial acquisition. Still others there are who in a vague sort of way think that Porto Rico would not be worth having, even though the dons were to offer to give the island to us. The impression appears to prevail that Cuba is the only place in the West Indies which is of special value.

This is of course the wildest sort of error. It is said by those who have investigated the subject that more can be raised on an acre of land in Porto Rico than in any other spot in the world. In addition to this, it is also a fact that the climate of Porto Rico is exceptionally salubrious and that the danger from yellow fever except on the coast is very slight.

If the stars and stripes are to wave permanently over the fertile little island, which is really the garden spot of the world, there is certain to be a marvelous increase in values there, for with the multiplication of rail and wagon roads which will follow the influx of American capital and American enterprise Porto Rico, now despised and regarded by Spain simply in the light of a fairly valuable mule-cow, will take on a new existence and will, in the words of the poet, "blossom as the rose."

The island of Porto Rico was discovered by Columbus on Nov. 16, 1493, and the first Spanish settlement was formed there by Ponce de Leon in 1510. The island is the most eastern of the Greater Antilles. In the West Indies, on the east the Lesser Antilles extend in a curve toward Trinidad, on

chain several spurs diverge toward the north coast, giving it a rugged, broken appearance. Part of the main range is called Sierra Grande, or Barros. Its northeast spur is known as the Sierra de Luquillo, and that on the northwest is the Sierra Lareo. There are interesting caves in these mountains, the most noteworthy being those of Aguas Buenas and Ciales. This elevated ridge intersecting the island intercepts the northeast trade winds, blowing from the Atlantic, and deprives them of their moisture, so that the rainfall of the north section is very copious. This has the effect of reducing the rain south of the mountains, so that droughts prevail, and the processes of agriculture can only be assured of success by irrigation. But as such work is very imperfect and unsystematically carried on, the results attained are not satisfactory.

Porto Rico is a land of rivers and streams. None of them is of course of any great magnitude, but of the entire number, 1,300, 40 are navigable for varying short distances for commercial purposes. The water of the rivers and streams and lakes is remarkably pure and wholesome, so much so that there is quite an industry in its shipment for sale to other West India islands.

The climate, though hot, is agreeably tempered by the prevailing northeast winds. A temperature as high as 117 degrees has been recorded, but it seldom exceeds 97 degrees in the shade during the hottest part of the day, and at night it sinks to 83 or 69 degrees. Such a temperature during nights, especially in the warm season, would be a delightful surprise to the people of New York or even

swam to the opposite shore. At this point the stream was very swift, 412 yards in width, and the swimmer was ten minutes in crossing. Although the water was 3 degrees above freezing, the lieutenant experienced no ill effects from his adventure.

A steamship finished complete from keel to smokestack in six weeks in Frisco's latest achievement. Never in the history of shipbuilding in California has there been such activity in the

business. Every shipyard about the bay is working overtime and in some instances day and night, so great is the demand for vessels to send to the Arctic.

Many sailors believe that the frigate bird can start at daybreak with the trade winds from the coast of Africa and roost the same night upon the American shore.

The new British battleship Implacable is to cost over \$10,000,000, the largest sum ever spent in the building of a man-of-war. The armor plate alone will cost \$2,250,000 and the guns nearly as much.

A sailor went up to the front to have his baby baptized. Sailors as a class claim little stock in babies, and, naturally enough, this one presented the infant feet foremost. "The other way," said the minister, and accordingly Jack turned the infant upside down. "Excuse me," said the clergyman, "I mean

the other way." So back came the embryo foreman to the first position, to the discouragement of everybody. "Wind it, Jack," said the nautical assistant, and with an "Aye, aye, sir," Jack promptly turned the baby "end for end," and it was duly christened head first.

The naval appropriation bill makes provision for numerous large electric light power and power plants for the different government navy yards.

Of rear admirals on the active list, the following are mentioned: Rear Adm. Matthews, Oct. 24; Miller, Nov. 23; and Buncie, Nov. 25 of this year. As Admiral Dewey does not retire until Dec. 26, 1898, he will be at the head of the navy next year.

Rear Admiral Daniel Ammen had a long and eventful career in the navy. The last few years of his life were devoted to the championing of the ram idea in naval warfare, which ultimately resulted in the building of the Katchikan.

A monument is to be erected to the memory of Ensign Worth Bagley, the first officer in the American navy to fall in the war with Spain. The Post of Raleigh, N. C., which originated the idea, is receiving subscriptions, none of which from any one person is to exceed \$1.

To win a bet Lieutenant Moser of the Austrian army leaped into the Danube at Klosternbrunn in full uniform and has been seen swimming in the river.

The most predaceous quadruped on the island is the wild dog, and it chiefly attacks pigs and other small domestic animals. Mice are the great pests of the island, but they are kept down by their natural enemies, the snakes, which reach a length of from six to nine feet. Numerous species of ants and bees exist, as well as fireflies, or cucuzos. Occasionally they fly in great masses, producing splendid and weird effects in the tropical nights. Poultry is abundant, and the seas and rivers are full of the finest fish.

Railroads on the island are so far in their infancy, and cart roads are very primitive, some of them being little better than tracks made by cattle. There is, however, one fine road extending from San Juan to Ponce, a distance of 90 miles across the island.

Spaniards generally are poor road builders, but bad as are the roads in Porto Rico they are superior to those in Cuba. There are several lines of railways now in course of construction, a system being projected around the island, 340 miles in length.

The telegraph system is also in an incomplete state, and the service is only partially maintained. The length of wire is about 854 kilometers. One line of cable runs to Cuba, Mexico, Panama and the coasts of the South American continent. Another connects the island with St. Thomas, Jamaica and the rest of the world.

According to the census taken on Dec. 31, 1897, the population of the island numbered 814,709, of whom 450,267 were white, 77,731 negroes and 248,690 half castes. The women numbered more than the men by about 1,000, but the immigrants from Spain being mostly men the actual ratio between the two sexes as regards the native population would be largely in favor of the feminine. The foreign residents numbered 41,000, of whom 35,000 were natives of Spain and 6,000 of other countries. Thirty per cent of the white population and 75 per cent of the negro were classed in the census as laborers.

The inhabitants of Porto Rico are scattered all over the country, the land being extremely subdivided. Efforts have been made by the authorities to have the people collected into villages, but they have almost invariably resisted a change which would not suit the conditions of their lives or tend to improve their status. As the population of the island has been steadily increasing since the beginning of this century, if the same ratio of increase has prevailed since the last census was taken as the existing before, the population should now approximate closely to 1,000,000.

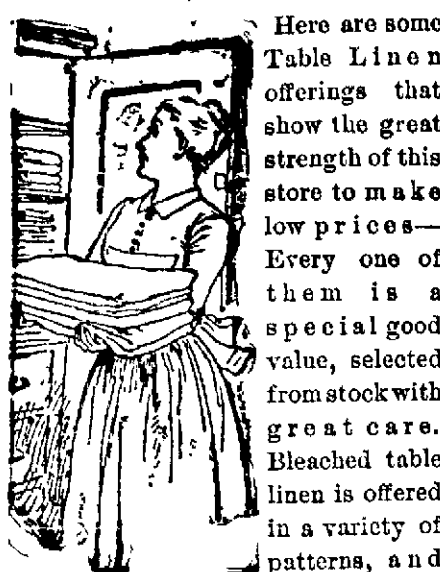
The capital city of Porto Rico is San Juan Bautista, founded by Ponce de Leon in 1510. It is located on the small island of Morro, now connected with the mainland by the San Antonio bridge, and has about 27,000 inhabitants. On the western end of this small island Ponce de Leon built the governor's palace, enclosed within the Santa Catalina fortifications, where also are the cathedral, town house and theater. This portion of the city is now known as Pueblo Viejo and is the seat of an episcopal see, subordinate to the archbishop of Santiago de Cuba.

The harbor of San Juan is surrounded on the east and south by swamps. On the west it is sheltered by the islands of Cabra and Cabrita, which a sand bank practically connects with the mainland. This side of the city comprises four small bays and two rocks, of which the one nearest the coast is half a mile west of the Morro. It is strongly fortified for guarding the entrance to the outer harbor.

The interior harbor is landlocked and capacious and has been dredged to a uniform depth from the docks to the anchorage of 29 feet. The old city is divided into four wards, three being outside the fortifications. The houses are of stone, usually one story high, and have roof gardens, from which fine sea views may be enjoyed. Almost every house has a garden in its patio, or court. The other cities of importance on the island are Arecibo, Aguadilla, Mayaguez, San German and Ponce.

According to the latest Spanish statistics, the importations into Porto Rico during 1896 amounted to \$18,945,793 and the exports to \$17,295,535. Articles of import are distributed by countries as follows: From Spain come wines, rice, oil, flour and textiles; from England, machinery, textiles, salted provisions, rice and coal; from France, small amount of textiles, some jewelry and perfume and some fine wines and liquors; from Italy, wines, vermicelli and rice; from Germany, glass and porcelain wares, textiles, paper, cheese, candied fruits, beer and liquors; from Holland, cheese; from Cuba, rum, sugar and tobacco; from the United States, leather, textiles, paper, lumber, barrels, machinery, carriage, dried and salted meats, butter, grease, codfish, flour, coal, fruits, vermicelli and cheese.

The trade with the United States during the last five years has been as follows:

SAMUEL CULLY & CO.
Table Linens.


Here are some Table Linen offerings that show the great strength of this store to make low prices—Every one of them is a special good value, selected from stock with great care. Bleached table linen is offered in a variety of patterns, and we have selected the 62½c. grades and are going to sell at only 39c. a yard.

At 59c. instead of 75c. yard. We offer a very fine even quality of bleached table linen, the regular 75c. grade at only 59c. a yard.

At 79c. instead of \$1.00 yd, very finest even quality bleached table 72 in. wide. We recommend this for quality and durability—there is a choice assortment of patterns; the regular \$1.00 grade at only 79c.

At 19c. instead of 29c. yard, we offer turkey red table damask, the regular 29c. grade at only 19c. a yd.

There and many other splendid linen values; these will serve to show the very low prices we are making.

Summer Wash Goods.

Ginghams, Porcales, Organdies.
We shall offer during this sale, new, dainty, summer wash stuffs, purchased especially for just such an event as this. Glance over these. At 5c. instead of 12½c. yd., 36 in. wide Porcales, finest quality, assorted patterns, the 12½c. grades at 5c. At 5c. instead of 7c. a yd best Merimac, Windsor and standard prints, dark and light colors, the regular 7c. grade at only 5c. a yd.

At 5c. instead of 12½c. and 15c. Fine Leno striped, Silk Taffeta and Madras Ginghams, choice selected patterns, the 12½c. and 15c. grades at only 5c. a yd.

At 19c. instead of 25c. Fine Scotch Zephyr Ginghams, very best 25c. grade at only 19c. yd.

At 19c. instead of 25c. Very finest quality imported Organdies and Dimities, handsome selected patterns, the 25c. grade at only 19c. yd.

At 5c. instead of 12½c. and 15c. We have gathered together a large assortment of Lawns and Dimities, remnants and short and medium lengths, the 12½c. and 15c. grades at only 5c. yd.

At 3½c. instead of 12½c. Our line of Organdies, a quality we have sold at 12½c. We offer the entire lot at 3½c. yd.

At 12½c. instead of 17c. and 19c. yd. Extra wide Victrola Gingham Chiviot, the new fabric for shirt waists and summer dresses, the 19c. grades at 12½c. yd.

Cottons at Low Prices.

At 4c. instead of 6c. yard. 36 in. wide unbleached cottons. Regular 6c. grade at 4c.

At 6c. instead of 8c. 40 in. wide unbleached cotton, the 8c. grade at only 6c. yd.

At 4c. instead of 6c. 36 in. wide bleached cotton, the regular 6c. grade at only 4c. yd.

We offer the greatest value in pillow case and wide sheetings at prices lower than they were ever sold before.

Sheets & Pillow Cases.

Why work this hot weather making Sheets and Pillow Cases when you can buy them well made at less than cost of materials.

Bleached Sheets 72 x 90 at 45c. Beached Sheets 81 x 90 at 50c.

Be sure and secure some of these great Bargains at our domestic counters.

Hosiery and Underwear Chance

Prices Less than Ever Before

At 5c. instead of 10c. Ladies Jersey ribbed vests, low neck and sleeveless were 10c. for this sale 5c. each.

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SAMUEL CULLY & CO.

At 12½c. instead of 19c. Ladies Jersey ribbed vests, white and ecru, short sleeves and low neck, also sleeveless and low neck were 19c. sale price 12½c.

At 19c. instead of 25c. Ladies Richelieu ribbed vests, low square and no sleeves V neck and short sleeves silk taped neck regular price 25c. only 19c.

At 25c. instead of 37½c. Ladies lisle thread vests, High neck and long, high neck and short sleeves, low neck and short sleeves low square neck and no sleeves regular 37½c. grade at 25c.

At 37½c. instead of 50c. A fine lisle thread Richelieu ribbed vest in high neck and short sleeves, low neck and no sleeves, in white and ecru, 50c. grade at 37½c.

At 65c. instead of 87½c. Ladies silk vests with crochet yoke, low neck and no sleeves the 87½c. grade at only 65c.

Ladies Union Suits in cotton and lisle thread high neck long sleeve ankle length, low neck short sleeve knee length 25c., 50c., 75c., 87½c., \$1.00 and \$1.25 every one a special value at its own price.

Children's vests and pants long and short sleeves, pants knee length 15c., 25c., 35c.,

Hosiery.

At 19c. instead of 25c. pair. Ladies Black hose Hermsdorf dye, double sole, high, spliced heel great value when sold, at 25c. but now at only 19c. pair.

At 25c. pair. Ladies plain black hose drop stitch, white sole, also in the new tan shades, extra good value at 25c. pair.

At 37½c. pair or 3pr for \$1.00. Ladies black hose, Hermsdorf dye, some with black soles and some with white soles greatest value ever offered 37½c. pair or 3 pairs for \$1.00.

At 37½c. pair instead of 50c. Extra values in ladies fine lisle thread hose at 37½c. instead of 50c.

At 39c. instead of 50c. pair. Our entire stock of ladies' fancy plaid and striped hose, regular 50c. grades at 39c. pair.

At 25c. instead of 37½c. Misses' and Children's black ribbed hose, white sole, regular 37½c. for 25c.

At 15c. pair instead of 19c. Boys' hose, double and high spliced heel, double knee, worth 19c. pair, at only 15c. or 2 pair for 25c.

Men's Furnishings

At 39c. instead of 50c. On Special Bargains from the Men's Furnishing Department.

At 39c. instead of 50c. Men's Ties, tecks, scarfs and four-in hands, regular 50c. grade for this sale only 39c.

At 19c. instead of 25c. Men's Ties, in tecks, scarfs, four-in-hands, bows and string ties, regular 25c. grade at 19c.

Men's White Shirts

AT 50c. EACH. "Our Own Make" unlaundried white shirts, linen bosom and bands, it is an unusually strong value at 50c.

At 39c. each. "Our Special" unlaundried white shirts, linen bosoms and bands, for this sale a special price at only 39c.

Laundried Shirts 50c, 75c, \$1. Negligee shirts in madras, percale and ginghams, with attached collar and cuffs, also with detached cuffs; regular \$1.00 grade, special at only 75c. EACH.

At 5c. each. Men's white linen collars, all styles, sizes 12½ to 22, regular 10c. to 25c. grades, at only 5c. each.

We will give the size 20 to 22 collars to anyone whom they will fit.

At 50c. each. A large stock of men's 50c. working shirts, they're better than what you usually get at this price.

At Samuel Cully & Co's.

North Adams' Greatest Dry Goods Shopping Centre

TWO WEEKS OF GREAT BARGAINS

SALE COMMENCING

Tuesday, July 5 and Continues until Wednesday, July 20

NOTIONS.

Every item here quoted is marked at special low prices. Be prepared for some extra values.

Metal Belts 25c. and 50c. each. Fancy Hat Pins 5c. to \$1.00 each. Palm Leaf fans 2 for 5c. Wire fly killers 10c. each. One pound of fine note paper 10c. 25 envelopes for 5c. 3 packages of toilet paper for 10 cents. Toilet paper 5c. package. Shirt waist sets at 25c. 39c. and 50c. Extra good side comb's 25c. pair.

NOTIONS.

Ladies Belt hose supporters, all colors 25c. grade for 19c. pair. 25 cent dress shields for 15c. pair. 25 cent bottle of smelling salts for 10c. 25c. bottle of almond meal for 10c. 3 cakes of buttermilk soap for 10 cents. 3 cakes of Salol buttermilk soap for 15c. 3 cakes dairy maid complexion soap for 25c. 3 cakes 777 Bouquet soap for 25c. 2 cakes Pear's soap for 25 cents. White Rose Soap 5c. cake.

NOTIONS.

Uncle Sam's tar Soap 10c. cake. Big bottle of vaseline for 10 cents. Special sale of fine belt buckles at 50 cents worth 75c.

STAMPED LINENS.

50 per cent. less than usual prices. A manufacturers stock of sample stamped and hemstitched linens to be sold during this special sale at immense reductions. Be with the wise, come early and secure some of these great values.

Complete assortment of Battenburg patterns in our art department. Special sale prices prevail.

values in these styles at \$2.50, 2.75 and 3.00.

At 74c. instead of \$1.00 pair. Two clasp Kid Gloves in brown, red, tan and black shades, regular \$1.00 gloves at 74c.

At \$1.75 pair. Cluze Patent Thumb, Courvoisier Carsy Kid Gloves, 4 buttons, Glacé in tan, pearl and black at \$1.75 pair. Bicycle Gloves at 59c. a pair.

Fabric Gloves for Ladies and Children at very low prices. At 25c. pair. 4 button black fabric glove, at 39c. glove at 25c. a piece.

Umbrellas for both Sun and Rain. The latest fad is to have a plaid case for your umbrella; black umbrellas, Congo strap handle and steel rod. We have some special

At \$1.00 instead of \$1.25 a pair. 4 button, 2 clasp and 5 hook Victoria kid glove, all colors and sizes, our regular \$1.25 glove at \$1.00 pair.

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SAMUEL CULLY & CO.,

NORTH ADAMS.

Our Midsummer Sale of Dry Goods.

This Midsummer Sale is the Greatest Merchandising Event of Our Whole Year's Dry Goods Retailing. It is Waited and Watched for by the People of Western Massachusetts as the One Time in the Year, when Dry Goods is sold at the very lowest notch of

LOW PRICES

And that at Samuel Cully & Co's the "Very Lowest Price" for Reliable Dry Goods is always quoted. We don't ask you to buy Dry Goods at this store because we are doing business in your city or vicinity, but because you can buy Dry Goods cheaper at home than elsewhere and that at this store you can buy "STAPLE RELIABLE DRY GOODS" cheaper than you can at any other store.

Every Department in this store will offer during this Great Sale all classes of Dry Goods at lower prices than they have ever before been sold. We ask that our entire business be judged by the character of Merchandise offered at this sale.

At 89c. instead of \$1.00 to \$1.37½. Fine novelty fancy mixed Dress Goods, regular \$1.00 and \$1.37½ grades at only 89c.

At 79c. instead of \$1.00. One lot of novelty dress goods that have been \$1.00 all season, now your choice 79c.

At 69c. instead of 87½c. A choice assortment of fancy Dress Goods, 87½c. grades at only 69c. yard.

At 59c. instead of 75c. Novelty Dress Pattern, we have them at 75c. a yard, prices now 59c.

At 49c. instead of 62½c. Some neat novelties in fancy dress that have been 62½c. now only 49c. a yard.

At 39c. instead of 50c. Black figured Dress Goods, 50c. quality at only 39c.

At 29c. instead of 45c. Black figured Dress Goods 45c. quality for 29c.

Special values in black mohairs at 50c, 75c. and \$1.00.

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SAMUEL CULLY & CO. SAMUEL CULLY & CO.

—AN EVENT IN THE—

DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT.

Extra Good Values and Low Prices during the Next Two Weeks.

At 39c. instead of 50c. This is a lot purchased especially for this sale and you will find them very desirable.

At 29c. instead of 37½c. A great bargain in fancy Dress Goods, were 39c. now 29c. a yard.

At 19c. instead of 29c. Don't pass this assortment of plaid and fancy Dress Goods.

BLACK DRESS GOODS

At 87½c. instead of \$1.25. 3 pieces silk warp figured black Dress Goods, summer weight, the \$1.25 grade at only 87½c. a yard.

At \$1.00 instead of \$1.25. Bayadere black Dress Goods, regular \$1.25 at only \$1.00 a yard.

At 98c. instead of \$1.37½. Black figured Mohair, \$1.87½ grade at only 98c.

At \$1.25 instead of \$1.50. Priestly's celebrated black figured Dress Goods, during this sale \$1.50 quality at \$1.25.

At \$1.00 instead of \$1.25. Priestly's \$1.25 black Dress Goods, at only \$1.00 a yard.

At 39c. instead of 50c. Black figured Dress Goods, 50c. quality at only 39c.

At 29c. instead of 45c. Black figured Dress Goods 45c. quality for 29c.

Special values in black mohairs at 50c, 75c. and \$1.00.

Sacrifice Sale of Cloaks, SUITS, DRESS SKIRTS.

The Sacrifice Sale of the Bankrupt Stock of the Boston Cloak and Suit Co. still goes on, the interest in the great bargains is unabated. READ THESE GREAT VALUES.

At \$7.98 instead of \$13.50 & 15.00. Ladies' Tailor Made Suits, never before were such values offered, \$15 suits for only \$7.98, only a limited quantity, so come early for first choice.

At \$3.98 instead of \$7.98. About 50 Ladies' Jackets, mostly sizes 36 and 38, \$7.98 quality for only \$3.98.

35 great special bargains in the Cloak department. Goods sold at less than cost to reduce stock.

BICYCLE SKIRTS.

Perfect hanging bicycle skirts, \$5 quantities for only \$3.98.

At \$3.98 instead of \$7.98. About 50 Ladies' Jackets, mostly sizes 36 and 38, \$7.98 quality for only \$3.98.

35 great special bargains in the Cloak department. Goods sold at less than cost to reduce stock.

Mid-summer Sale of Muslin Underwear.

The Muslin Underwear counters are covered with piles of great special bargains ripe for your picking.

EMPIRE NIGHT ROBES. Good quality of muslin, trimmed with tucks and insertion, worth 87½c. at only 69c. each.

Fine quality nainsook night robes for summer wear, trimmed with insertion and hamburger edging, regular \$1.50 quality at \$1.25.

Empire Night Robes made of fine

Handsome, well made, perfect hanging dress skirts in this lot, the price at which we sell them barely covers cost of material.

GIRL'S WASH DRESSES At \$2.00 instead of \$3.00. Girl's wash dresses, three pieces with hat to match, neat patterns in figures and stripes, the \$3.00 quality for \$2.00.

200 dozen fine muslin corset covers, especially for this mid-summer sale at only 25c. each.

Umbrella skirts, best quality muslin, wide ruffle and hamburger trimming, only 98c. each.

Ladies' drawers, very best cotton, twelve rows of tucking and wide hamburger trimming at only 75c. pair.

New dainty French corset covers, very latest effects, made of fine nainsook, clusters of tucks at the waist line, and trimmed with point de Paris lace at only \$1.00 each.

Sewing Machines Sold For Cash Only at ONE QUARTER OF THE OLD PRICES.

We buy Sewing Machines for Cash and Sell them for Cash, consequently we have no losses, we sell them in our own store at no more expense than if we did not have them to sell, thus we can afford to sell them about one quarter the price we should have to ask if we sold on the credit plan.

Drop Head Cabinet, Special \$19

Drop Head Cabinet. \$24.50

Expert No. 3, \$17

Expert No. 4, \$18

A Good Article

Is what everybody wants, particularly in

SHOES

Our Shoes are made especially for us, from the best selected stock, in the most thorough manner, on the latest style lasts.

Our Sorosis Shoes for ladies and our Elite Shoes for gentlemen are good articles.

They are sold only by

PRATT BROTHERS

(Successors to Wm. Martin & Co.)

No. 1 Burlingame Block, Main Street.

Bicyclists and Tourists

Should examine the stock of Bicycle Name Plates and Bag Tags at

Dickinson's

Jeweler, Stationer, Art Dealer

Where they will be sure of getting them suitably engraved.

SPECIAL NOTICE COLUMN.

ADVERTISEMENTS UNDER THIS HEADING ONE-HALF CENT A WORD A DAY. ADVS. OF LESS THAN 10 WORDS THREE DAYS FOR 25 CENTS. NO CHARGE LESS THAN 10 CENTS.

TO RENT.

Desirable tenement, Inquire W. H. Sperry, 79 Holden street.
Store to rent corner Main and Marshall street. Inquire Sullivan's furniture store, 36 Main street.
Modern apartments, 108 Eagle street.
A desirable tenement, all modern improvements. Inquire 82 West Main street.

Furnished room 2 Ashland street.
Tenement 34 High street.
Tenement of seven rooms in McConnell block, Inquire 7 North Holden street.
Six-room tenement also furnished room, housekeeping allowed. Mrs. Louis, High st.

Steam heated flat in Arnold place. Inquire 2 Boland block.
Nice tenement to rent, 11 Vespa street. Inquire 12 Bank street.
A nine-room tenement, 39 Holden street; \$15 a month. Inquire 38 Holden street.

The cottage hotel at Williamstown Station. Inquire of F. D. Noel, Williamstown Station.

Apartments in the Blackinton block to rent; all modern conveniences. Apply to Joseph P. Reed, real estate agent, 77 Main st.
Furnished rooms, 16 Morris street. Inquire of Wm. H. Bennett, 2 Adams National Bank Building.

Four room flat Holden street, \$11 and \$11. Six room tenements, new, Central avenue, \$12.50 light room cottages, new, steam heat, central heating, \$19 and \$25. Hudson street. Inquire Ralph M. Dowlin's office, 121 Main st.

First-class store, plate front, corner of Miner and Union streets. Apply to Thomas Quinn, 25 Union street.

Tenement 7 rooms with latest improvements, 150 East Main street. Inquire at the American Clothing store, 30 Main street.
A 7 room tenement, 50 Liberty st.
Two new 6-room flats, all modern improvements. Apply E. E. Pike, 48 East Quincy street.
Desirable tenement, new, Glen avenue, H. A. Gallup, Boland block.

Down stair tenement, modern improvements, good locality. Miss Mary Kehoe, South Church street.

ROOMS AND BOARD.

Table board and rooms, 30 Summer street, corner Bank street.

WANTED.

Services of a few ladies and gentlemen for employment. Will be given \$50 a month and steady employment. Address A. Fitchett, General Delivery, Pittsfield, Mass.

Good traveling agents. No canvassing, steady employment, \$75 a month and expenses. Address P. H. Woodward & Co., General Delivery, Pittsfield, Mass.

SITUATIONS WANTED

A place at housework by a lady with three years old child. Apply Mrs. F. Moore, 131 Whitman street.

General housework, girl, cooks, waitresses, laundresses. Apply North Adams Employment Bureau, Room 7, Kimball block, Main street. Office hours 9 a. m. to 6 p. m.

LOST.

A traveling bag between Hartwellville, Vt., and this city. Liberal reward for return to this office.

FOR SALE.

An oak chamber suite, Carrie DeWitt, 104 Eagle street.
For sale: cheap, clean, a cork stove, a four bed, chamber set, two white enameled beds. Inquire top floor, Beer & Dorella block, Eagle street.

Have Your Piano Polished.

F. Oppenheimer, formerly in the employ of the leading piano companies of Springfield, is now located on Dean street, in Adams. He is an expert piano polisher and is now polishing Thomas Welch's piano which went through the fire at the Cheshire hotel two years ago. If you want your piano to look as good as new, call and see him and inspect his work. Leave or address all orders at the

ADAMS HOUSE, Myrtle St., Adams, Mass.

No-To-Bac For Fifty Cents. Guaranteed tobacco habit cure, makes weak men strong, blood pure. 50c. At all druggists.

MONEY FOR HIGH SCHOOL.

Granted at Council Meeting. Other Business Transacted.

Little business of importance was transacted at the regular July meeting of the city council Tuesday evening. The most interesting feature was the passage of the order appropriating \$3500 for the repair of Drury high school.

This was in accordance with the plans already outlined in this paper, to allow more room and to furnish laboratories for the high school pupils in the Drury building.

All the councilmen were present except Whitaker and Mignault. The first business was the swearing in of the recently elected W. P. McDonald, after which he took his seat in the body. The minutes of the last meeting were dispensed with. Mayor Fady had a communication recommending the appropriation of \$3500 for the repair of Drury, to be borrowed for 15 years at not over 4 per cent. The committee on finance reported later in favor of this appropriation, and Councilman Cutting, in presenting the report, explained that this would do away with the necessity of building a new high school for several years. He said the question resolved itself in the case of compelling 40 pupils to study at home, merely reciting in the building, or of making the proposed changes. The committee were in favor of the latter, and the council so voted.

The report of Chief Byars, of the fire department for the second quarter of the year was read and accepted. A petition was presented for the acceptance of Holbrook street, east of Meadow street as a public street, and was referred to the committee on streets. An order authorizing the committee on elections to provide polling places was referred to that committee.

The committee on the Normal school appropriation, through Councilman Perry, and the committee on hospital aid through Councilman Bracewell, both asked for, and were granted more time. Councilman Bracewell explained for the library aid that when the committee reported there would be a way found for the payment of the full cost of the city patients, at least.

The drawing of six traverse jurors for the court beginning, July 18, was the last business before the council and resulted as follows: Albert E. James of 17 Hall street, Charles S. Peach of 11 Hall street, Charles A. Ropes of 110 Main street, Albert G. Nichols of 202 East Main street, Charles L. Wilbur of 118 Eagle street and Henry L. Maxim of East Road.

Congressman Lawrence's Work.

The following in regard to the record of Congressman Lawrence is from the Washington correspondent of the Springfield Republican:

Representative Lawrence early attracted the favorable attention of the house by his courteous tribute to his predecessor, Ashley B. Wright, and he has not disappointed the favorable opinions which were then formed of his capacity as a speaker. He has not trespassed upon this reputation, but has preferred to wait until he has seen a little more service before entering often into general debate. His services for his constituents have been unusually successful for those of a new member. He has succeeded even better than some of the older members in securing important appointments from the president and the war and navy departments. President McKinley is always appreciative of the capacity of young men and has evidently been strongly impressed with the frank, business-like methods of the young member from North Adams. Mr. Lawrence himself was surprised when his recommendation that Col. Miller be promoted to a brigadier-generalship was promptly complied with, while recommendations made by the senators "hung fire" at the White house. This important triumph was followed by many favors of less magnitude from Secretary Alger and Secretary Long—but favors which in themselves would have been counted substantial by older members. Both Mr. Gillett and Lawrence were among the earliest and staunchest supporters of currency reform in the Massachusetts delegation, and neither of them countenanced the proposition to sink behind the evasion of withdrawing their names from the request for consideration when word was passed around the house that Speaker Reed desired a "show down."

Mr. Lawrence gave valuable aid to Mr. Gillett in securing the visit of the river and harbor committee to Springfield.

—Rev. N. D. Sherman married on July 4, at North Adams, V. Edgar S. Tower and Florence M. Greenslet, both of North Adams.

Berkshire Road Building.

The Pittsfield correspondent of the Sunday Republican has the following to say of the suggestion of Mr. Manning for road commissioner: The suggestion of the name of John H. Manning, of this city, in connection with a place on the state highway commission is received in Berkshire with much satisfaction. A good share of state road building has been done in western Massachusetts, and this county has also had a fair bit of favor. And yet we have had no representation on the board. Mr. Manning has been in public life for a good many years as a member of the county commissioners' board, a member of our sewer commission and for three years and more on the city board of public works. The state will be fortunate if it gets the services of Mr. Manning, who is practical, fair, progressive, and familiar with the duties of such a place. Pittsfield is quite unanimous in the choice of Mr. Manning, because it will give this part of the state a representative on that board and besides it will give a department of state service a valuable man.

The Victory Tests with America's Greatest Medicine, Hood's Sarsaparilla, when it enters the battle against impure blood.

SUPERIOR COURT NEWS.

Divorces Settled. Many Local Suits of Importance Entered.

The superior court session at Pittsfield was resumed Tuesday after its holiday recess, with Judge Dewey on the bench. A number of court cases were tried, but none were of local interest. Under divorce cases Nellie A. Pike of Cheshire was granted one from James M. Pike for desertion. A settlement on private terms was reached yesterday in the divorce case and also the civil court case of Ellen Kevlin against John W. Kevlin of this city, whose affairs have been in court for some time.

These were the superior court entries of local interest in the clerk's office yesterday: The West Side Foundry company of Troy sue William Sullivan & Bro. of this city to recover a bill of \$395; Frank J. Barber of this city sue the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad for loss of goods valued at \$1500; the Berkshire national bank sue Stephen W. Barker to recover on a \$5,000 note, on which \$722 has been paid, a result of the latter's recent failure; the suit of the American Grate company against the Windsor company of this city is to recover \$218 for some grates; Carroll W. Easton & Co. of Hoosick Falls sue Dr. W. E. Brown of this city on a \$5,000 note; H. C. Bowen & Son of Cheshire, whose mill was burned last July, sue the Boston and Albany railroad for \$20,000, claiming that sparks from their locomotives set the buildings on fire; E. F. McKee of New York sue C. E. LeGate of Adams to recover a bill of hats amounting to \$75.

FAIR GROUND TRESPASSING.

Hereafter Tramps Must Have Permits to Enter Grounds.

Anthony Demarco, an Italian and John Jones, colored, were in court this morning charged with trespassing on the Hoosac valley fair grounds. The Agricultural society recently reported to the police that for some time persons have been accustomed to go to the fair grounds and maliciously or otherwise destroy the buildings and property.

Two of the offenders were in court yesterday also. Hereafter persons will be requested to have a permit in order to go on the grounds. Both were fined \$5 each and a case against Jones for being a tramp was continued.

Several cases of drunkenness were disposed of by fines and probations.

A Very Old Past Master's Badge.

W. H. Gaylord recently presented to Jerusalem lodge, F. and A. M., of Northampton a silver past master's badge which was once the property of Theodore Cooley, who was past master of the lodge many years ago. The badge passed into the possession of Seth Russell of Northampton, grandfather of the late Mrs. Gaylord, who was also a member of Jerusalem lodge, and was handed down through the family to her. The lodge is over 100 years old and Mr. Gaylord sent it to the lodge, believing the members would value it as a memento of the early days. That they do is shown by the following letter:

Northampton, July 2, 1898.
Mr. W. H. Gaylord,
North Adams, Mass.,
Dear Sir:—The silver past master's badge of Theodore Cooley was duly presented to Jerusalem lodge at our last communication, by Brother Christopher Clark. It is indeed a beautiful old relic and one that Jerusalem lodge will prize highly. We wish to extend to you our thanks for presenting us with the badge and assure you that it will be fully appreciated.
Very truly yours,
Jerusalem lodge, F. and A. M.
W. N. Doane, secretary.

Caledonian Field Day.

The Caledonian club held their regular meeting Tuesday evening and the matter of holding their annual field day was discussed. An invitation was extended to the Renfrew Caledonian club of Adams to join with the local club, but it was not accepted. However the local club has decided to hold another field day August 13. It will probably be held at Lawsonian park at Zylonite.

It was held there last year and the sports were the finest of the kind ever witnessed in Berkshire county. The best athletes in the country took part and all were pleased with the prizes. Clan McIntyre of this city, the Renfrew Caledonian club of Adams and the Scottish clubs of Pittsfield will be invited to participate in a parade. The committee of arrangements consists of Messrs. Whitlaw, Graham, McGowan and Merritt.

The Size of the City.

The North Adams directory for this year is now in the hands of the binder and will be ready for circulation in a few days. It contains a total of 12,479 names for the city, of which 2,417 were new names added this year. This number is an increase over last year of 733. Counting by a conservative estimate two residents for each name in the directory, the present population of the city would be 24,958, while counting 2½ people for each name, as is usually done, the population would be over 30,000. This latter estimate would hardly be accepted, however, by even the firmest believer in the city's magnitude. The names for Blackinton are 623 and for Greylock 283.

Notice to Pensioners.

Strict orders have been issued from the pension bureau, requiring all pensioners to bring their certificates, with the vouchers, in person, to the magistrate. Necessary witnesses are also required, and all must sign or acknowledge in presence of the magistrate. No voucher can be executed in whole or in part previous to the day named on its face.

RELIEF WORK ACTIVELY BEGUN.

Ladies of the City Meeting to Help Hospital Ship.

Active work has already begun in this city for relief in needed directions in connection with the war. Most of this is at present concerned with the Massachusetts hospital ship, as all help for that purpose must be done within a few days.

The Ladies' Christian commission, mention of which was made yesterday, will be organized tomorrow at 2:30 o'clock in the Y. M. C. A. parlors and every woman in the city who can respond to the call for assistance is urged to be present. It is desired to make this organization above all society or church lines, and it will be broad in spirit as the work for which it is started.

The work it will do is not planned, as the commission is yet unorganized, but the first thing will probably be for the hospital ship. Those who have discussed the matter think that the organization will do several kinds of work, taking up what seems most pressing. Later work may be done for the Red Cross or for the local families of those who have gone.

The board of management of the Daughters of the American Revolution held a special meeting this morning and decided upon a line of work for the Massachusetts hospital ship, to be begun at once.

At a meeting held in G. A. R. parlors last night by the ladies who are preparing articles for the emergency hospital ship, it was decided to have a supper Friday evening from 5 to 8 o'clock. Admission will be 25 cents, for the purpose of raising funds with which the articles that have been given by the merchants and citizens must be sent in five days. Already there has been given \$46.70 and many articles. The G. A. R. parlors will be open every afternoon and evening this week to receive all contributions. Any one who is willing to sew will call at the hall this afternoon and evening or work can be taken home.

A special meeting of the chapter is called for tonight at 7:30 o'clock at the home of Mrs. Frank A. Walker.

Italian Society's Election.

The Societa Italiana di Mutuo Soccorso, or Italian benefit society, which made such an excellent showing in the parade on the Fourth of July, elected the following officers at a recent meeting: President, G. B. Corsiglia; vice-president, Contoni Alesandro; corresponding secretary, Monchi Gionomi; financial secretary, Evara Goldassarri; vice-secretary, Siliotti Angelo; treasurer, Montagna Awelo; committee of arrangements, Dolli Pietro and Giardi Valentino; investigating committee, Battista Rocco and Pedrecini Antonio; sick committee, Birtello Angelo and Scenena Giuseppe.

This society has a membership of 92 and is in a flourishing condition, having a bank account of about \$146. Dr. Carr was recently elected the society's physician for the year and attends to the file of the members of the society's expense. A weekly sick benefit is paid to its members, also a death benefit.

A Vigorous Nonagenarian.

Phineas Starks, of West Hawley, 89 years old, drove last week from his home to Windsor and from there to this city, arriving here in time to take dinner at the home of his son, H. W. Starks of Church street. The old gentleman drove his own horse and instead of finding the long ride a hardship, it was the source of much pleasure to him. He bought a suit of clothes at Cutting & Co.'s store and after visiting a few days with his son he drove home. There are not many men in the 89-year class capable of driving over the mountain roads in this manner, but Mr. Starks is one of the "old stock" and is more active than many men not as old as he is by 20 years.

Installation and Social.

The recently elected officers of the Companions of the Forest were installed Tuesday evening. District Deputy Mrs. Archie Gelineau assisted by Peter Harper performed the work of installation. There was a large attendance, and after the installation refreshments were served and a dance followed. The evening proved a most enjoyable one.

—Dr. R. C. Flower, Boston's eminent specialist will be at the Richmond house tomorrow. The doctor is a very busy man and will be in the city only one day.

CHESHIRE.

Mrs. Albert Sanford and son, who have been visiting at Brookside, have gone to New Jersey.

The ball game between the Cheshires and Renfrew Monday afternoon resulted in a victory for Cheshire with a score of 23 to 13.

A small fire was started Monday on the roof of Ed. Lockwood's home by a firecracker falling on it. Owing to the prompt and efficient action of the hose company it was soon extinguished, however, with but little damage to the house.

James Flaherty of Waco, Texas, is the guest of his father, Michael Flaherty.

Miss Lou Ballou, who has been the guest of Mrs. E. G. Brown, has returned to Decket.

William Campbell, who has been visiting friends in Concord, N. H., has returned to his home.

Howard Marsh of Adams is visiting friends in town.

Nathan Jenks is suffering from a very bad feign on his finger. Dr. Kingsley is attending him.

Miss Jessie Cole, who spent the Fourth in Pittsfield, has returned.

Frank Reynolds has a large new flag hung in front of his home.

Mrs. Charles Thomas, daughter and nurse of New York, are stopping at "The Cedars."

H. W. Spencer, of Holyoke, assistant fire marshal of Massachusetts, is in town for the purpose of investigating the causes of the fire at Farnum's station.

The Cheshires will play a game of ball with the North Adams Athletics next Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Will Blood and son of Pittsfield are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Blood.

A daughter was born Monday, July 4, to Mr. and Mrs. P. J. McDonald.

J. C. Alexander of Springfield was in town today.

The Ladies' aid society of the Baptist church made about \$10 at their lawn social last night.

George Schermerhorn of Gloversville, N. Y., is visiting friends in town.

Mrs. Henry Martin, who has been visiting in Stephentown has returned to her home.

Mrs. Selma Tower, and daughter Effie have gone to North Adams.

WE HAVE SHAVED THE PRICES ON

Summer Furniture.

Look at These Prices!

Look at Our Window !!

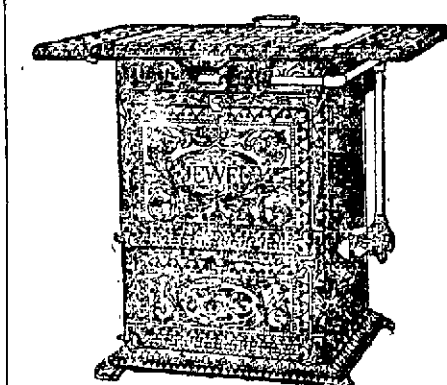
Look at Your Pocket-Book !!!

A Nice Piazza Rocker,	\$ 89
A Big Piazza Rocker,	1 98
An Easy Folding Chair,	1 19
A Good Refrigerator,	5 98
A Fine Hardwood Refrigerator,	7 75
A Refrigerator, with Ice Water Tank,	13 98

Burdett & Reinhard

113 Main St.

No. Adams.



Gas Stoves

We are still selling for cost these household treasures.

See them at

71 Main Street

North Adams Gas Light Co.

Screen Doors and Windows
As
J. M.
Darby's Hardware Store
49 EAGLE ST.
Telephone 212.

We Have

Left

On the Refrigerator stock only a few and you can make dollars by taking one now, as we haven't storage room for them.

SEE THE LOW MARKS.

And now is the ice cream freezer weather

C. H. Mather.

Manila Is Ours

Ladron Islands Are Ours

Santiago Is Ours

Pittston Coal Is Yours

If you but say the word. Why not have the best when the best costs no more than the poorest.

Order of

W. A. & J. A. Cleghorn,

53 HOLDEN STREET.

This Is Just the Season

When we are headquarters for

Summer Goods

Our Piazza Rockers and Chairs are of the latest styles and the prices are lower this year than ever before. Do not buy a Refrigerator unless you get a good one. We sell the America which has no equal. In point of construction it is superior to all others. Ask for the Novelty Blue Flame Oil Cook Stove guaranteed in every way. A large assortment of Combination Book Cases just received. See them in my show window. Ten per cent discount on all cash purchases.

J. H. CODY,

Furniture and Undertaking.

22 to 30 Eagle St.

Agent for Acorn Stoves and Ranges. Ten per cent. off on all cash purchases.

A New Departure---ICE CREAM IN BOXES

We are now putting up our Ice Cream in neat paper cartons and continue to deliver to all parts of the city at the former price—40 cents a quart, 25 cents a pint. Being put up in

boxes, it is sure to be firm and hard, and there is no bother with dishes. Our Ice Cream is guaranteed to be unexcelled for purity and quality. It is made in all flavors and the Neopolitan.

For sale at the following places: North Adams Drug Store (Ashman's), Livermore's Ice Cream Parlors, River St. Made at 10 Elmwood Ave. Mail and telephone orders promptly attended to. Wholesale trade a specialty.

C. E. LIVERMORE.

TELEPHONE 272-2.